The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. V.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1791. [NUMB. 241.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES:
PUBLISHED
By Authority

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:
AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the fixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT *to* INCORPORATE *the* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS it is conceived that the eſtabliſhment of a Bank for the United States, upon a foundation ſufficiently extenſive to anſwer the purpoſe intended thereby, and at the ſame time on the principles which afford adequate ſecurity for an upright and prudent adminiſtration thereof, will be very conducive to the ſucceſsful conducting of the national finances: will tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans, for the uſe of the government, in ſudden exigencies; and will be productive of conſiderable advantages to trade and induſtry in general; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That a Bank of the United States ſhall be eſtabliſhed; the capital ſtock whereof ſhall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thouſand ſhares, each ſhare being four hundred dollars; and that ſubſcriptions, towards conſtituting the ſaid ſtock, ſhall, on the firſt Monday of April next, be opened at the city of Philadelphia, under the ſuperintendance of ſuch perſons, no leſs than three, as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe by the Preſident of the United States (who is hereby empowered to appoint the ſaid perſons accordingly) which ſubſcriptions ſhall continue open, until the whole of the ſaid ſtock ſhall have been ſubſcribed.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for any perſon, co-partnerſhip, or body politic, to ſubſcribe for ſuch or ſo many ſhares, as he, they or they ſhall think fit, not exceeding one thouſand, except as ſhall be hereafter directed relatively to the United States; and that the ſums, reſpectively ſubſcribed, except on behalf of the United States, ſhall be payable one-fourth in gold and ſilver, and three-fourths in that part of the public debt, which, according to the loan propoſed in the fourth and fifteenth ſections of the act, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," ſhall bear an accruing intereſt, at the time of payment, of ſix per centum per annum, and ſhall alſo be payable in four equal parts, in the aforeſaid ratio of ſpecie to debt, at the diſtance of ſix calender months from each other; the firſt whereof ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcription.

And be it further enacted, That all thoſe, who ſhall become ſubſcribers to the ſaid Bank, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns, ſhall be, and are hereby erected and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and ſtyle of *The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States*, and ſhall ſo continue, until the fourth day of March, one thouſand eight hundred and eleven: And by that name, ſhall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchaſe, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, and retain to them and their ſucceſſors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects of what kind, nature or quality ſoever, to an amount, not exceeding in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital ſtock aforeſaid; and the ſame to ſell, grant, demiſe, alienate or diſpoſe of; to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatſoever: And alſo to make, have, and uſe a common ſeal, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure; and alſo to ordain, eſtabliſh, and put in execution, ſuch bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid corporation, not being contrary to law, or to the conſtitution thereof (for which purpoſe, general meetings of the ſtockholders ſhall and may be called by the directors, and in the manner herein after ſpecified) and generally to do and execute all and ſingular acts, matters and things, which to them it ſhall or may appertain to do; ſubject nevertheleſs to the rules, regulations, reſtrictions, limitations, and proviſions, herein after preſcribed and declared.

And be it further enacted, That, for the well ordering of the affairs of the ſaid corporation, there ſhall be twenty-five directors; of whom there ſhall be an election, on the firſt Monday of January in each year, by the ſtockholders or proprietors of the capital ſtock of the ſaid corporation, and by plurality of the votes actually given; and thoſe, who ſhall be duly choſen at any election, ſhall be capable of ſerving as directors, by virtue of ſuch choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday of January next enſuing the time of ſuch election, and no longer. And the ſaid directors, at their firſt meeting after each election, ſhall chooſe one of their number as Preſident.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, as ſoon as the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, in gold and ſilver, ſhall have been actually received on account of the ſubſcriptions to the ſaid ſtock, notice thereof ſhall be given, by the perſons under whoſe ſuperintendance the ſame ſhall have been made, in at leaſt two public gazettes printed in the city of Philadelphia; and the ſaid perſons ſhall at the ſame time in like manner, notify a time and place within the ſaid city, at the diſtance of days from the time of ſuch notification, for proceeding to the election of directors; and it ſhall be lawful for ſuch election to be then and there made; and the perſons, who ſhall then and there be choſen, ſhall be the firſt directors, and ſhall be capable of ſerving, by virtue of ſuch choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday in January next enſuing the time of making the ſame, and ſhall forthwith thereafter commence the operations of the ſaid Bank, at the ſaid city of Philadelphia. *And provided further,* That, in caſe it ſhould at time happen, that an election of directors ſhould not be made upon any day when purſuant to this act it ought to have been made, the ſaid corporation ſhall not for that cauſe, be deemed to be diſſolved; but it ſhall be lawful, on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in ſuch manner as ſhall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the ſaid corporation. *And provided laſtly,* That, in caſe of the death, reſignation, abſence from the United States, or removal of a director by the ſtockholders, his place may be filled up, by a new choice, for the remainder of the year.

And be it further enacted, That the directors for the time being ſhall have power to appoint ſuch officers, clerks, and ſervants under them, as ſhall be neceſſary for executing the buſineſs of the ſaid corporation, and to allow them ſuch compenſation, for their ſervices reſpectively, as ſhall be reaſonable; and ſhall be capable of exerciſing ſuch other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the ſaid corporation, as ſhall be deſcribed, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the following rules, reſtrictions, limitations, and proviſions, ſhall form and be fundamental articles of the conſtitution of the ſaid corporation, viz.

1. The number of votes, to which each ſtockholder ſhall be entitled, ſhall be according to the number of ſhares he ſhall hold, in the proportions following: That is to ſay, for one ſhare, and not more than two ſhares, one vote: For every two ſhares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote: For every four ſhares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every ſix ſhares above thirty, and not exceeding ſixty, one vote: For every eight ſhares above ſixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote: And for every ten ſhares above one hundred, one vote:—But no perſon, co-partnerſhip, or body politic ſhall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the firſt election, no ſhare or ſhares ſhall confer a right of ſuffrage, which ſhall not have been holden three calendar months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually reſident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

2. Not more than three fourths of the directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year: But the director, who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re elected.

3. None but a ſtockholder, being a citizen of the United States, ſhall be eligible as a director.

4. No director ſhall be entitled to any emolument, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been allowed by the ſtockholders at a general meeting. The ſtockholders ſhall make ſuch compenſation to the Preſident, for his extraordinary attendance at the Bank, as ſhall appear to them reaſonable.

5. Not leſs than ſeven directors ſhall conſtitute a board for the tranſaction of buſineſs, of whom the Preſident ſhall always be one, except in caſe of ſickneſs, or neceſſary abſence; in which caſe, his place may be ſupplied by any other director, whom he, by writing under his hand, ſhall nominate for the purpoſe.

6. Any number of ſtockholders, not leſs than ſixty, who together ſhall be proprietors of two hundred ſhares or upwards, ſhall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the ſtockholders, for purpoſes relative to the inſtitution, giving at leaſt ten weeks notice, in two public gazettes of the place where the Bank is kept, and ſpecifying, in ſuch notice, the object or objects of ſuch meeting.

7. Every caſhier or treaſurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, ſhall be required to give bond, with two or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the directors, in a ſum not leſs than fifty thouſand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

8. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid corporation to hold, ſhall be only ſuch, as ſhall be requiſite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient tranſacting of its buſineſs, and ſuch as ſhall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of ſecurity, or conveyed to it in ſatisfaction of debts previouſly contracted in the courſe of its dealings, or purchaſed at ſales upon judgments which ſhall have been obtained for ſuch debts.

9. The total amount of the debts, which the ſaid Corporation ſhall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, ſhall not exceed the ſum of ten millions of dollars, over and above the monies then actually depoſited in the Bank for ſafe keeping, unleſs the contracting of any greater debt ſhall have been previouſly authoriſed by a law of the United States. In caſe of exceſs, the directors, under whoſe adminiſtration it ſhall happen, ſhall be liable for the ſame, in their natural and private capacities: and an action of debt, may in ſuch caſe, be brought againſt them, or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, in any court of record of the United States, or of either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the ſaid corporation, and may be proſecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithſtanding. But this ſhall not be conſtrued to exempt the ſaid corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the ſame, from being alſo liable for and chargeable with the ſaid exceſs. Such of the ſaid directors, who may have been abſent when the ſaid exceſs was contracted or created, or who may have diſſented from the reſolution or act whereby the ſame was ſo contracted or created, may reſpectively exonerate themſelves from being ſo liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their abſence or diſſent, to the Preſident of the United States, and to the ſtockholders, at a general meeting, which they ſhall have power to call for that purpoſe.

10. The ſaid corporation may ſell any part of the public debt whereof its ſtock ſhall be compoſed, but ſhall not be at liberty to purchaſe any public debt whatſoever; nor ſhall directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or ſilver bullion, or in the ſale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time; or of goods which ſhall be the produce of its lands. Neither ſhall the ſaid corporation take more than at the rate of ſix per centum per annum, for upon its loans or diſcounts.

11. No loan ſhall be made by the ſaid corporation, for the uſe or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thouſand dollars, or of any particular ſtate, to an amount exceeding fifty thouſand dollars, or of any foreign prince or ſtate, unleſs previouſly authoriſed by a law of the United States.

12. The ſtock of the ſaid corporation ſhall be aſſignable and transferable, according to ſuch rules as ſhall be inſtituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the ſame.

13. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the ſeal of the ſaid corporation, which ſhall be made to any perſon or perſons, ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement thereupon, under the hand or hands of ſuch perſon or perſons, and of his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, and ſo as abſolutely to transfer and veſt the property thereof in each and every aſſignee or aſſignees ſucceſſively, and to enable ſuch aſſignee or aſſignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own name or names.—And bills or notes which may be iſſued by order of the ſaid corporation, ſigned by the preſident, and counterſigned by the principal caſhier or treaſurer thereof, promiſing the payment of money to any perſon or perſons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the ſeal of the ſaid corporation, ſhall be binding and obligatory upon the ſame, in the like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private perſon or perſons, if iſſued by him or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities; and ſhall be aſſignable and negociable, in like manner, as if they were ſo iſſued by ſuch private perſon or perſons. That is to ſay, thoſe, which ſhall be payable to any perſon or perſons, his, her, or their order, ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement, in like manner, and with the like effect, as foreign bills of exchange now are; and thoſe, which are payable to bearer, ſhall be negociable and aſſignable by delivery only.

14. Half yearly dividends ſhall be made of ſo much of the profits of the Bank, as ſhall appear to the directors adviſeable; and once in every three years, the directors ſhall lay before the ſtockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular ſtatement of the debts, which ſhall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit; and of the ſurplus of profit, if any, after deducting loſſes and dividends. If there ſhall be a failure in the payment of any part of any ſum, ſubſcribed by any perſon, co-partnerſhip, or body politic, the party failing ſhall loſe the benefit of any dividend, which may have accrued, prior to the time for making ſuch payment, and during the delay of the ſame.

15. It ſhall be lawful for the directors aforeſaid, to eſtabliſh offices wherſoever they ſhall think fit, within the United States, for the purpoſes of diſcount and depoſit only, and upon the ſame terms, and in the ſame manner, as ſhall be practiſed at the Bank; and to commit the management of the ſaid offices, and the making of the ſaid diſcounts, to ſuch perſons, and under ſuch agreements, and ſubject to ſuch regulations as they ſhall deem proper—not being contrary to law, or to the conſtitution of the Bank.

16. The officer, at the head of the treaſury department of the United States, ſhall be furniſhed, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with ſtatements of the amount of the capital ſtock of the ſaid corporation, and of the debts due to the ſame; of the monies depoſited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the caſh in hand; and ſhall have a right to inſpect ſuch general accounts in the books of the Bank, as ſhall relate to the ſaid ſtatements; *Provided,* That this ſhall not be conſtrued to imply a right of inſpecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the Bank.

And be it further enacted, That, if the ſaid corporation or any perſon or perſons, for or to the uſe of the ſame, ſhall deal or trade in buying or ſelling any goods, wares, merchandiſe, or commodities whatſoever, contrary to the proviſions of this act, all and every perſon and perſons, by whom any order or direction for ſo dealing or trading ſhall have been given, and all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandiſes and commodities, in which ſuch dealing and trade ſhall have been; one half thereof to the uſe of the informer, and the other half thereof to the uſe of the United States, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit.

And be it further enacted, That, if the ſaid corporation ſhall advance or lend any ſum, for the uſe or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thouſand dollars; or of any particular ſtate to an amount exceeding fifty thouſand dollars; or of any foreign prince or ſtate (unleſs previouſly authoriſed thereto by a law of the United States) all and every perſon and perſons, by and with whoſe order, agreement, conſent, approbation or connivance, ſuch unlawful advance or loan, ſhall have been made, upon conviction thereof, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, treble the value or amount of the ſum or ſums, which ſhall have been ſo unlawfully advanced or lent; one-fifth thereof to the uſe of the informer, and the reſidue thereof to the uſe of the United States: to be diſpoſed of by law and not otherwiſe.

And be it further enacted, That the bills or notes of the ſaid corporation, originially made payable, or which ſhall have become payable on demand, in gold and ſilver coin, ſhall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, at any time or times, within eighteen months after the firſt day of April next, to cauſe a ſubſcription to be made to the ſtock of the ſaid corporation, as part of the aforeſaid capital ſtock of ten millions of dollars, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars; to be paid out of the monies which ſhall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one entitled, "An Act making proviſion for the debt of the United States;" and the other entitled, "An Act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt;" borrowing of the Bank an equal ſum, to be applied to the purpoſes, for which the ſaid monies ſhall have been procured; reimburſable in ten years, by equal annual inſtalments; or at any time ſooner, or in any greater proportions, that the government may think fit.

And be it further enacted, That no other Bank ſhall be eſtabliſhed by any future Law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation hereby created; for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, February 25th, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secry of State.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A COLLECTION OF

STATE PAPERS,

INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR

AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

IN this collection will be contained the CHARTERS of the ſeveral ſtates which now compoſe the UNION;—the RECORDS of the UNITED COLONIES of NEW ENGLAND;—Royal INSTRUCTIONS to COLONIAL GOVERNORS;—EXTRACTS from PUBLIC RECORDS;—and other authentic Documents tending to elucidate our Hiſtory.

The deſign of this compilation was intimated to Congreſs, and honored with their approbation.—On the 20th July, 1778, their committee, to whom his memorial was referred, reported it as their "Opinion, that Mr. *Hazard*'s undertaking is laudable and deſerves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility;" Whereupon they "Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Governors, Preſidents, and Executive Powers of the ſeveral ſtates in the union, to aſſiſt Mr. *Hazard*, and give facility to his labors; and that for this purpoſe he be admitted to an inſpection of public records, and be furniſhed without expence with copies of ſuch papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

He was, of conſequence, admitted to the inſpection and uſe both of public records, and the collections made by individuals, from whence this compilation (much the largeſt he has ever met with on the ſubject, and, he flatters himſelf, the largeſt ever made in America) was formed. It has ſince met the approbation of many eminent characters, and even in its manuſcript ſtate, has facilitated the ſettlement of ſome important controverſies.

The compiler cannot ſuppreſs the following letter from the honorable the Secretary of State, to whoſe inſpection part of the compilation was ſubmitted, as it contains ſo flattering and reſpectable a teſtimony in favor of the importance of the work.

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1791.

SIR,

I return you the two volumes of Records, with thanks for the opportunity of looking into them:—they are curious Monuments of the Infancy of our country. I learn with great ſatisfaction, that you are about committing to the Preſs the valuable Hiſtorical and ſtate Papers you have been ſo long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals depoſited in our public offices: the late war has done the work of centuries in this buſineſs: the loſt cannot be recovered; but let us ſave what remains; not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and uſe in conſigning them to the waſte of time, but by ſuch a multiplication of copies as ſhall place them beyond the reach of accident; this being the tendency of your undertaking, be aſſured there is no one who wiſhes it a more complete ſucceſs than

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. HAZARD.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be publiſhed in numbers, each containing 160 pages, large quarto:—A number to be delivered every three months.

II. On delivery of the firſt number, payment to be made for the firſt and ſecond, and afterwards for each number as delivered (except the laſt) ſo that the price of one number will be conſtantly in advance. The very great expence attending ſo large a work, at the ſame time that it renders this condition abſolutely neceſſary, will be a ſufficient apology to the candid for its inſertion.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be *one Dollar* for each number. It is ſuppoſed that the work will probably be comprized in eight numbers, forming two handſome volumes, in large quarto, printed on a neat type and good paper.

IV. To thoſe who chooſe to ſubſcribe for the work in *volumes*, the price will be *Four Dollars and a Quarter of a Dollar*, for each volume, in boards.

V. The collection will be put to the Preſs as ſoon as there ſhall be a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions to juſtify an hope that the expences will be defrayed.

☞ Thoſe who receive ſubſcriptions *will pleaſe* tranſmit accounts of the numbers obtained to *Thomas Dobſon*, No. 41, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, by the firſt of May next.

Subſcriptions will be received in Norfolk by Mr. Lindſey; Fredericksburg, Callender and Henderſon; Peterſburg, John Grammer; Richmond, Auguſtine Davis.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

A MESSAGE from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the houſe, that they had reſolved to poſtpone, to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, the conſideration of the land-office bill; alſo, that they had paſſed, with certain amendments, the bill relative to the rix dollar of Denmark.

The houſe having taken the ſaid amendments into conſideration, concurred therein.

An engroſſed bill for making compenſation to the widows and orphan children of certain officers, who were killed, or who died in the ſervice of the United States, during the late war, and for the relief of certain invalids, and other perſons therein mentioned, was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, preſented, and Mr. Speaker ſigned an act ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhidg the Treaſury Department, and for a further compenſation to certain officers; and an act to amend the act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed, reported a bill, for the relief of David Cooke, which was read a firſt time.

The houſe, in committee of the whole (Mr. Livermore in the chair) took into conſideration a bill ſupplemental to the act eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, with their aſſiſtants and clerks; and having reported the ſame without amendment, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Being brought in engroſſed, it was read a third time, and paſſed.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) on the bill making further proviſion for the collection of the duties by law impoſed on teas, and having gone through the ſame, roſe, and reported it without amendment. The bill being then taken up in the houſe, was amended by the addition of a clauſe reſpecting the duties on wines. It was then, on motion, recommitted to a committee of the whole houſe. The committee having further amended the bill, and the amendments being adopted by the houſe, it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was delivered by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had this day approved and ſigned

An act giving effect to the laws of the United States, within the ſtate of Vermont:

An act to explain the act making further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States:—

An act ſupplementary to the act, incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United Staes,—and

An act fixing the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Boudino in the chair) on the bill concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls; and having gone through the ſame, and reported it with ſundry amendments. The houſe having agreed to the report of the committee, and further amended the bill, it was read a third time and paſſed.

Sundry reports from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on petitions referred to him, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The houſe then proceeded to conſider the amendments of the committee, to the bill for granting lands to the inhabitants and ſettlers at Vincennes, in the Illinois country, in the territory N. W. of of the Ohio; and having adopted the ſame, the bill was paſſed.

A meſſage being received from the Senate, which required ſecrecy, the gallery was ordered to be cleared.

The amendments, propoſed to the bill concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls, having been communicated to the Senate, and by them diſagreed to, the houſe (after the opening of the doors) took the ſame again into conſideration; and the queſtion for *receding* being put and loſt, it was (on motion of Mr. Sedgwick) reſolved, that the houſe do *inſiſt* on their amendments.

An engroſſed bill, to grant to George Gibſon the ſum of one thouſand dollars, for ſervices rendered to the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed.

An engroſſed bill, making further proviſion for the collection of the duties by law impoſed on teas, and for extending the term of the payment of the duties on wines, was read a third time, and paſſed.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, Reſolved, That Gifford Daily be, and he is hereby authoriſed to take the care of the rooms appropriated for the uſe of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, until the next meeting of Congreſs, and alſo to make the neceſſary proviſion of firewood, for the next ſeſſion.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, December 3.

MR. WILBERFORCE ſaid, that the buſineſs of the ſlave trade ought, in his opinion, to occupy the attention of that houſe as ſpeedily as poſſible.—It was his intention to move for a committee ſimilar to that which ſat laſt year on this ſubject; but he had not yet been able to make the motion. He begged it to be underſtood now, that he ſhould in a few days move for ſuch a committee.

Mr. Pitt ſaid that he had been commanded by the King, to lay before the houſe a copy of the declaration and counter-declaration, dated the 12th of July, and of the convention between his Majeſty and the Catholic King, dated on the 28th of October, 1790.

Alſo an account of the expence of the naval force, in conſequence of the late armament.

Alſo an account from the war office.

Alſo an account from the ordnance office.

Theſe accounts are ſtated to be the lateſt periods they can be made up to.—

Ordered to be laid on the table.

Sir John Sinclair aſked the miniſter whether the treaty with the court of Spain was ratified?

Mr. Pitt ſaid he had every reaſon to believe that the treaty was completed; but that from the advanced ſtate of the winter ſeaſon the period of its arrival was uncertain; however, if it were arrived he ſhould have nothing to move on it.

Mr. Grey aſked the miniſter whether any other papers than thoſe already produced were to be brought to public view? for that thoſe already on the table would not, in his opinion, be ſufficiently explanatory of the ſubject of convention. That he was not at preſent able exactly to decide what other papers might be wanted, but thoſe already produced, did not ſeem to him to convey the neceſſary information.

Mr. Pitt ſaid he did not know what papers the houſe might call for. He had no intention of producing any more himſelf, nor had he any order from his Majeſty to produce any more than what he had produced. Nor did he know that any other was neceſſary.

Mr. Grey ſaid he ſhould move for ſeveral other papers, of which he would give timely notice.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe for a ſupply—Mr. Gilbert in the chair.

A reſolution paſſed to grant a ſupply to his Majeſty.

The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Dec. 4. Mr. Steel moved that an addreſs be preſented from that houſe to his Majeſty, praying that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to order his war and ordnance eſtimates before his houſe—Agreed to.

Dec. 7. Saturday at eleven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, one of the traveling meſſengers, arrived poſt at the Duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, from Madrid, with the exchanged ratification of the convention with Spain: he was only eleven days on his journey.

Dec. 14. Yeſterday afternoon the Right Hon. Edmund Burke waited on Mr. Pitt, in Downing-ſtreet, with whom he had a private conference, which laſted upwards of an hour.

It is ſaid that the miniſter propoſes to pay the expence of the armament without funding it. He means to iſſue exchequer bills upon debentures, bearing intereſt at three and a half per cent. to be extinguiſhed in ſix years, at the rate of 250,000 l. half yearly. This ſum is to be raiſed by, 1. A duty on bills of exchange, which is to operate at once as a regulation, and as perfecting of the original tax. At preſent 1 s. is the higheſt ſtamp for 10,000 l. as well as for 50 l. notes. Some proportion is therefore to be eſtabliſhed.

It may be uſeful to many of our readers to know, that one of the moſt ſimple and efficacious remedies for a ſore throat, is a gargle made with a ſtrong decoction of carrots, which very ſoon removes all inflammation and ſoreneſs.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, November 23.

"It is univerſally believed here, that the convention lately entered into between England and Spain, will produce a general peace on the continent, within three months.

"All preparations for war are ſuſpended here.—The draught horſes, which had been bought up under the expectancy of a war, have been ſent into thoſe parts where there was a ſcarcity of them, and made preſents of to the Farmers, under this condition, that ſhould they be wanted the enſuing ſummer, they are to be returned."

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

Some perſons have ſuppoſed that the Bank Bill has been ſo long in *dubio*, on account of difficulties reſpecting its conſtitutionality. Whether this was the caſe or not, it is immaterial to enquire. One idea is however obtruded on the mind by the circumſtance, which is truly deſignative of that judgment and prudence which mark the conduct of our Chief Magiſtrate on all occaſions—and that is, that ſo much attention at leaſt was due to the ſentiments of a reſpectable minority who ſuppoſed the bill to be unconſtitutional, as to give the ſubject as full a conſideration as the time limitted by the conſtitution would allow.

March 3. We hear that the Senate of the United States, by order of the Preſident, are to be convened on Friday next.

Richmond, March 16.

Accounts from the Muſqueto Shore ſay, that in ſome trivial diſpute with a native Indian,—a Spaniard ſtabbed him to the heaart with a ſtelette, and fled. The nation to whom the Indian belonged, being made acquainted with the murder, ſent a deputation to the Governor, demanding that five Spaniards ſhould be inſtantly delivered up as an atonement. This was peremptorily refuſed, as being more than equivalent to the offence, but the murderer was offered as a ſatisfaction: The Indians would not accept him ſingly, and went off, vowing the ſevereſt revenge. A few days afterwards intelligence was received, that the Indians had ſurpriſed and maſſacred 16 men, who had been at work in the woods; and when the veſſel departed, the Spaniards were flying with the utmoſt precipitation and terror from all parts of the country, and ſeeking ſhelter in the forts.

The inhabitants of France are ſaid to be 25 millions, and their national debt 200 millions ſterling. This ſum, if divided equally among them, will amount to 8 l. a head. Thoſe of Great-Britain are compared at 8 millions of inhabitants, their national debt to 300 millions ſterling: This, equally divided amongſt them amounts to 37 l. ſterling a head. And thoſe of the United States, to about 3 millions and an half of inhabitants, the national debt (including ſtate debts) is about 18 millions ſterling. This ſum, equally divided, amounts to about 5 l. ſterling a head.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated March 6, 1791, to the Printer hereof.

"I ſit down to write you a ſhort account of the loſs of the ſloop Venus, commanded by the late Captain Fowles, and owned by Captain Morgan of this city. This lamentable accident took place on the 17th of laſt February, early in the morning, during a violent ſtorm; being heavily loaded, and impeded by ice, which ſtuck to her ſides, miſſing alſo her ſtays, the veſſel ran on the bar at Abſeecum beach. The maſter, four hands, and one paſſenger had recourſe to the boat, but hurried from land by the violence of the tide (the ſeverity of the weather co-operating) and at length entirely exhauſted, the unhappy men were daſhed, after extreme fatigue, on a ſmall deſart iſland. Froſt-bitten they ſcarcely got to the ſhore alive, as is known from the teſtimony of the mate, the only ſurvivor. His name is *John Keator*.—He was found juſt breathing on the next morning, and could ſcarcely articulate the deplorable loſs: The bodies of the Captain, three ſailors, and the paſſenger (Chriſtopher Talbot, lately from Dublin) were found frozen in various poſitions. They were buried by the humane inhabitants of the adjoining coaſts nearly on the ſpot, where they periſhed. The corpſe of the Captain was by me and others attended to a grave at the burial ground at Egg-Harbour on laſt Friday. Much praiſe is due to Doctor Rennard, whoſe humanity, always excited in the cauſe of his fellow creatures, was conſpicuous on this occaſion; and thoſe who aſſiſted, are entitled to equal commendation. Almoſt all the cargo, conſiſting chiefly of wheat and tobacco, was loſt. I had ſhipped (for my part) at Richmond, ſundry boxes of books, &c. in December laſt, on board of this veſſel, three of which were drifted on ſhore, after having endured the fury of the elements for more than ſix days; and are conſequently of very little value. The mate was alive on Friday laſt, which was the day of the re-interment of the Captain; but was a ſhocking ſpectacle. Benumbed, ſenſeleſs, and ready to expire, his diſſolution muſt have been a bleſſing to him. As it is poſſible, that ſome of your fellow citizens in Richmond may have been concerned in the cargo, I have given you this account as a matter of public information."

FRANCIS WILLIS, ABRAHAM BALDWIN, and ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquires, are elected to repreſent the State of Georgia in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Port-au-Prince, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Jan. 14.

"Mr. Porter, from New-England, eſtabliſhed as a Merchant, in this place, died on the 24th Ult. His Books, Papers, &c. were immediately ſeized, by virtue of the *Droit d'Aubaine*; which is ſtill cruelly and rigorouſly enforced in the French Colonies, although expreſsly contrary to the treaty between France and the United States. Affidavits of the ſeizure will be taken, and forwarded to the Preſidents of the United States, with a repreſentation of this unjuſt proceeding."

The Legiſlature of North-Carolina, have lately paſſed an act, for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Paſquotank river, in that ſtate, to the waters of Elizabeth river, in the ſtate of Virginia.

ARRIVALS at BERMUDA-HUNDRED.

Ship Latona, Ranton, London, via Norfolk.
—— Peggy, Boyd, Greenock.
—— Commerce, Ogood, Salem.
—— Cato, Bell, ditto.
Brigantine Leopard, Woodberry, Bilboa.
—— Betſey, Potter, Philadelphia.
Sloop Beafort, Carey, New-York.
—— Nancy, Ventris, ditto.
—— George, Slacum, Alexandria.

CLEARANCES.

Brigantine Clermont, Colley, Falmouth, tobacco and ſtaves.
—— Rover, Ker, Bourdeaux, ditto, ditto.
Schooner Sally, Wenton, New-Port, coal & flour.
—— Sans Soucy, Crozier, Philadelphia, tobacco, barley, and ginſang.
—— Shiſlah, Corran, ditto, tobacco, deer-ſkins, wheat.
Sloop Sally, Kinghorn, ditto, wheat.
—— Polly, Heath, ditto, tobacco and ſugar.

DECLARATION of RIGHTS,

Affixed to the New Conſtitution of France, decreed by the National Aſſembly, and ſanctioned by the King.

PREAMBLE.

THE Repreſentatives of the French Nation, conſtituted in National Aſſembly—conſidering that ignorance, forgetfulneſs, and contempt of the rights of man, are the only cauſe of public misfortunes, and the corruption of governments—have reſolved to fix, in a ſolemn declaration, the natural, inalienable and ſacred rights of man in order that this declaration, conſtantly before the members of the ſocial body, remind them prepetually both of their rights and duties; that the acts of the legiſlative power, and thoſe of the executive, being at all times compared with the end of every political inſtitution, be the more reſpected; and that the claims of the citizens, founded for the future on plain and inconteſtible principles, turn always to the maintenance of the conſtitution and the happineſs of all. In conſequence, the National Aſſembly acknowledges and declares, in the preſence and under the auſpices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizens.

Article the firſt.

MEN are born and remain free and equal in rights; ſocial diſtinctions are founded on public utility only.

Art. II. The end of all politic aſſociations, is the preſervation of the natural and inalienable rights of man. Theſe rights conſiſt in liberty, property, ſurety, and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

Art. III. The principle of all ſovereignty reſides eſſentially in the nation. No man, nor body of men, can exercile an authority which is not derived from it.

Art. IV. Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing all that is not a nuiſance to others; hence the exerciſe of the natural rights of each individual has no other limits, but thoſe which enſure to other members of the community the exerciſe of the ſame rights. Thoſe limits cannot be fixed but by the law.

Art. V. The law cannot prohibit any but acts hurtful to ſociety. All that is not prohibited by the law cannot be oppoſed, and no one can be compelled to do what it does not command.

Art. VI. The law is the expreſſion of the general will: All citizens have the right, either perſonally or by their repreſentatives, to concur in its formation. The law muſt be the ſame for all, either to protect or puniſh. All the citizens being equal in its preſence, are equally admiſſible to all dignities, places and public offices, according to their capacity, and without any other preference than that due to their virtues and abilities.

Art. VII. No man can be impeached, arreſted or impriſoned, but in caſes fixed by law, according to the form preſcribed by it. Thoſe who ſolicit, order, execute, or cauſe to be executed arbitrary orders, deſerve puniſhment; but every citizen ſummoned or arreſted lawfully, muſt obey inſtantly: he becomes guilty by reſiſtance.

Art. VIII. The law cannot inflict any other puniſhments but thoſe ſtrictly neceſſary; and no one can ſuffer but by a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated prior to the forfeitures, and legally applied.

Art. IX. Every man being preſumed innocent, until he has been declared guilty, if it is thought indiſpenſable to have him arreſted, all unneceſſary rigour for his ſeizure, muſt be ſeverely reprimanded by the law.

Art. X. No one can be moleſted for his opinions, nor for his religious tenets, provided they do not diſturbe the public order as eſtabliſhed by law.

Art. XI. The free communication of thoughts and opinions, is one of the moſt precious rights of man: Every citizen, then, can talk, write and print freely, being anſwerable for any abuſe of that liberty in the caſes determined by law.

Art. XII. The ſecurity of the rights of man and of the citizens, requires a public force; this force is, then, eſtabliſhed for the benefit of all, and not for the particular advantage of thoſe to whom it is entruſted.

Art. XIII. For the maintenance of the public force, and for the expenſes of adminiſtration, a general contribution is indiſpenſable: it muſt be equally aſſeſſed on all the citizens in proportion to their means.

Art. XIV. All citizens have the right to ſtate by themſelves, or by their repreſentatives, the neceſſity of the public contribution, to conſent to it freely, to follow the uſe of it, to fix its quantum, its aſſeſſment, its collection and its duration.

Art. XV. The community has the right of calling every public agent to an account of his adminiſtration.

Art. XVI. Every political ſociety, in which the rights are not ſecured, nor the ſeparation of powers determined, has no conſtitution.

Art. XVII. The propery being an inviolable and ſacred right, no one can be deprived of it, unleſs public neceſſity, legally ſtated, evidently requires it, and with condition of a juſt and previous indemnification.

Honorable John B. Aſhe, John Steele, and Nathaniel Macon, are elected members of the ſecond Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for the ſtate of North-Carolina.

BRITISH BOTTOMS.

The Committee to whom was referred the meſſage of the PRESIDENT of the United States, of the 12th inſtant, reported, on Monday laſt, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, as follows:

"THAT, after the —— day of —— no goods, wares or merchandiſe, of foreign growth, product or manufacture, ſhall be imported into the United States, except in veſſels of the United States, or in ſuch as actually belong to the country or place, of which ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe, are or may be, the growth, product or manufacture, or in the ſhips or veſſels of ſuch country or place, to which the ſhips or veſſels of the United States ſhall be permitted to carry goods, wares and merchandiſe, which are not of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States.

And if any goods, wares or merchandiſe, of foreign growth or manufacture, more than ſhall be neceſſary for ſea ſtores, ſhall after the ſaid —— day of —— be imported into the United States, in any other manner than as is herein before provided; all ſuch goods, wares and merchandiſe, and the ſhips and veſſels in which the ſame ſhall be imported, together with their tackle and apparel, ſhall be ſeized and forfeited, to the uſe of the United States, or ſhall be recovered and ſold, and the proceeds accounted for, and applied in the manner provided for forfeitures, by the act, entitled, 'An act, —— ——

That there ſhall be levied, collected, and paid upon all rum, which, after the —— day of —— ſhall be imported into the United States (over and above the duties now payable on diſtilled ſpirits) a duty of one cent per gallon. And upon all diſtilled ſpirits, the produce or manufacture of any country or place, at which the ſhips or veſſels of the United States are not permitted to load ſuch diſtilled ſpirits, and which ſhall be imported into the United States after the —— day of —— a farther additional duty of twelve and an half cents per gallon, on ſuch as ſhall not be more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, and in like proportion for all other diſtilled ſpirits, whether imported directly from thence, or from any other country or place, in any ſhip or veſſel, other than thoſe of the United States; which duties ſhall be levied, collected, and paid, in like manner, ſubject to the like regulations and drawbacks, as is provided by the act, entitled, "An act ——

And in order to aſcertain the country or place at which ſuch ſpirits, imported after the —— day of —— ſhall have been diſtilled, it ſhall be the duty of the importer or importers thereof, in other than ſhips or veſſels of the United States, to make proof to the ſatisfaction of the officers of the cuſtoms, with whom entry of any diſtilled ſpirits ſhall be made, that the ſame were diſtilled in ſome country or place at which the ſhips or veſſels of the United States are permitted to load like ſpirits; in default of which proof, all ſuch ſpirits ſhall be liable to the payment of the aforeſaid duty of twelve and an half cents per gallon.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

By Authority

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT *fixing the time for the next Annual Meeting of* CONGRESS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That after the third day of March next, the firſt annual meeting of Congreſs ſhall be on the fourth Monday of October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the S*

Approved, March the 2d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
of the United States

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Sec'ry of S*